who by the mere dint of this faculty rose above the mysteries of character, and read the moral and physical defects which nature leaves with all her works, to show that there is nothing perdelineates. By this rule, Mr. Ritchie must be a more extraordinary man, than Crawford, Acations which are most desirable in a President is another Richmond in the field!

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Messes. Pleasants & Butler,

GENTLEMEN-Knowing from your prospectus. that you are opposed to the system I advocate, I cannot expect the publication of this communication otherwise than through courtesy-yet relying on the liberality of your assurance that your columns will be open to political disputants of every com-plexion, I offer the foldering for your inspection. amaware how deep rooted this opposition is in Virginia-that it advocates are generally considered as manufacturers, supporting their own particular interests. For myself, I pretend to impartiality-If I have any prejudices on this subject they would seem to lean on the other side as I never have been nor expect to be interested in any manufacturing establishment but from my childhood have been enestablishment out from my childho gazed in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. A Citizen of another state.

To introduce this subject in one of its most important bearings, I would ask, what has been the principal cause of the general complaint throughout the United States for the last eight years? Why is it that agriculture has languished-commerce been depressed and manufactures and the mechanic arts sickly and drooping? Why is it that thousands and hundreds of thousands of our citizens who were once in ailluent circumstances are now bankrupt-reduced to poverty or greatly circumscribed in their Why has the country been drain'd of specie, the soil, the great basis of wealth much reduced invalue, and the whole country impoverished. For my part, I can attribute these overwhelming calamito nothing else but excessive importations. Our exports have not been able to meet these demandswhilst we have been feasting upon the luxuries of to do with the main question, the encouragement of domestic adustry. If we have not exported enough to pay for the supply of our wants, let us increase the quantity—delusive hope—For eight years have we been trying this experiment and have found it falla-Have we any reason to expect any better success in future-does it not frequently happen that an extra cop adds nothing to its value, for what is nere asod for quantity is lessened in price- voit The tide of unwearied success, coduced these luxuries, the high price of our the carrying trade of the world is ours no which is overwhelming us in ruin. We must rely upon our internal resources, we must reduce our imports within our exports, we must wean the country com these expensive luxuries or we cannot flourish. It is not the common bagging or the course woolens which levies a contribution upon us which we can ot bear, it is our extravagance and finery, our highpriced broad cloths and linens, our silks and linen cambricks, our Marino shawls and Leghorn bounets, the worthless remoments and tinsel'd frippery of the old world. But it may be said, we cannot change the habits of a whole nation, use has entail'd upon us, and this reform however desirable cannot b fected. I know this change must be gradual and that after all our efforts many will remain the same, but should this relax our exertions? The present is period well calculated to effect retrenchments, our incomes are small and necessity in some instances is acting with us. We do not wish to prohibit the consupption of foreign articles, but to reduce that consumption within reasonable limits, within our means of payment. We should not discourage commerce and navigation, but by drawing off a part of the capital thus employed make what remains more valuble. We would not discourage agriculture but by restraining excessive imports, foster it and every other interest in the country. Do you imagine the consumer of foreign products beyond his means of payment, is doing himself and his creditor only an injury? Remotely he is effecting all, he is sinking publick credit and involving his country in ruin. Within the last three years to make up the deficiency of our exports, I will venture to say, there has been shipped to England only between ten and twenty millions of dollars in specie? And what has been the effect of this—by rendering the precious metals scarce, (which is the actual circulating medium of a country) it has reduced the price of the soil and paralized the exertions of every class in the community. And how is this to be counteracted? We contend that the encouragement of manufactures will have a tendency to lessen the amount of imports, and render our commerce a source of wealth and regenerate the country. We do not pretend that this effect will be instantaneous, it will be the work of years, but we do believe, whenever our exports il considerably exceed our imports, our hopes will be brightening and the period of our prosperity near at hand. And how will this affect the great agricultural interest of the nation. If we do not buy more than we sell, will the great staples of our country be excluded from foreign markets. Such a conclusion is proposterous, we cannot say what policy other nations will pursue, or what competition we may have to contend against from the growth of the same articles in other countries, but we do not see the connection this has with our encouragement of

domestic industry. If our system went to exclude entirely the products and manufactures of other countries-then it would have a bearing and and important one-but I will again state this is not the case and therefore it is altogether inapplicable. I will now examine the charge which has been elicited by some of the items of the Tariff now before Congress, that the community is taxed for the benefit of certain manu-Is this real-experience is the best teacher, and I will draw my conclusions from the only article which has had the fair test of experiment, coarse cotton goods. The present Tariff has a feature in it concerning low priced cottons, similar to ted-for Mr. Gallatin. that now introduced in reference to woolens and calicoes, the duty is estimated at a price far above the actual cost. Did this opperate as a tax on the umer-far otherwise, the low priced cottons of India, were excluded, and such was the competition to supply the wants of the community, that cloths of a better fabric were substituted and sold at half the former price and continue to sell at about two thirds. Is it not a fair inference, that the result will be the same in reference to calicoes and low priced woolens, from my knowledge of the extent of these fairs at last brought us to one determining point. manufactures. I have no reason to doubt it, as this has been alluded to as the most objectionable fea- and why has not the question of the Vice Presiture in the Tariff now before Congress, and as it is probable many if not all the changes proposed have particular reference to the progress of our own es- absorbing question—because this is the subject tablishments, and are calculated to exclude inferior articles, rather than to enhance the price of good ones, and at the same time gradually to change the habits of the people. If this is the case, are we not contending against an imaginary evil, and when considered as a check upon our imports, is not the system salutary, and will it not have a redeeming spirit in its lasting influence that will descend to generations yet unborn.

A Citizen of another State.

RICHMOND CAUCUS.

Mr. Tyler-I have listened- with deep atten tion to the remarks which have been made by the Gentleman, and have not been able to see

that man as practically, the greatest, who pened ral Colleges shall meet, is there any more likelidistractions that have occurred—to cement the about that intention ought to be expressed, independently of the character and delicities about that the vote for the Vice President shall Republican union—and to express our appropriate the pendently of the opinion they should give as to the had never exceeded its maximum, but this only be thrown away, more than the vote nominating bation of those men at Washington who have ed, and whose services, he might have occasion the President. You have no certainty as to the acted for the public good. to employ. Such a man was Oliver Cromwell, course which may ultimately be taken as to the Presidency .- We are now all affoat on that suball his contemporaries, and in more modern ject-and let me suggest that the difficulties in times, Bonaparte furnishes a splendid iliustra- the way of the election of a Vice President of tion of its truth. It seems very fair to infer, the U. States, provided we remain firm and decithat he who can at a single glance, decypher all | ded on this point are insufficient. This meeting must pardon me if I shall be plain, candid airlo pen on this subject.

The friends of Mr. Crawford in Washington, feet here below, must himself be a very great have nominated Albert Gallatin, a distinguished man, and every way superior to him whom he citizen of Pennsylvania, to be the Vice president, and that a nomination will render his election certain. On Pennsylvania, in the main depends dams or Jackson, and possessing the very qualifi- the election of a President, and the friends of the other candidates will not be so blind as not —a ready tact and judgment of men, to enable to follow suit to the play which has been led. him to fill the extensive patronage which belongs They will not turn their backs on Pennsylvania, to the office with prudence and ability. There for they will thereby incur the risque of causing Pennsylvania to turn her back on them .- I do not wish to be understood as intimating that Mr. Gallatin, has been nominated with any view of courting Pennsylvania. His own merits furnish his best recommendation—I consider him as an ornament to our country. In point of actual sagacity, he has but few equals.

It is not necessary to discuss the different services which he has rendered :- it is sufficient to say that in the hour of difficulty he merited and obtained the mead of Democratic confidence -the proud buthigh encomium of being "the darling of philosophy and the child of liberty."

I have expressed for W. H. Crawford my decided approval, and which I now heartily reiter-

ate for Albert Gal'atin, as Vice President. JIr. Chapman Johnson-The difficulties which rave presented themselves to me on this subject, have not been removed by the gentleman's observations. It is no answer to the objectons which have presented, that the vote of Virginia will be given to W. H. Crawford, or Virginia may not be disposed to have her votes in regard to the Vice President thrown away. We are come here, in regard to this election, for the express purpose of promoting the public good and the general welfare of the Republican cause. There s no man present that can feel that that object is to be obtained by the election of the Vice President. The spirit which moved us to come here was a desire to promote an harmonious nomination of a Chief Magistrate of the Union. In consequence, nothing ought to be done which would obstruct or trammel our object. Let the factsbe attended to. There has been a public discussion respecting the presidency. It has been before the public for years. It has been examthe work—they have secretly been preying upon ined in the different public prints. The minds pur vital. But it may be replied—what has this of men have been made up on this subject. But as regards the opinions of our constituents respecting the Vice President, we know no more than concerning the individual who shall be the successor of the Emperor Alexander. I could not vouch for the opinion of five men, on this subject, as respects the election of a Vice President. There has scarcely appeared a paragraph

in any newspaper concerning this question. There is a total want of public information rearding the merits of the case. The difficulty of selecting a proper person must necessarily nd it is useless to attempt to stem a current arise in consequence of our ignorance of the sentiments of those of our constituents which ought to be known to us. It is evident that a wise policy requires us to say that we shall act independently and for ourselves. Although the meeting at Washington sought to ingratiate itself with Pennsylvania, yet we ought not to court that state. Yet, though it is said, that the friends of the other candidates may endeavour to obtain its favor .- Yet it is sufficiently indicated by the position that we have assumed and are assuming, that we ought not to cringe. I do not look Pennsylvania in the light that is insinuated. I do not believe that she can be flattered by a designing intrigue. The men of Pennsylvania are made of more sterling stuff-They are made of more stubborn and correct materials. They are made of something more substantial than ach a supposition would insinuate them to be. Permit me Sir, if we are to play our cards, to bill "Extending the Charter of the Farmers' Bank say that whilst others affirm that Virginia is of Virginia."—This bill, as it passed the House of to court Pennsylvania, Virginia wishes to have the name of this Gala as given by herself. Sir, these things operate strongly with present Charter expires, so as to cause it to expire me to act against the measures that have been proposed. I trust we shall proceed with a single eye to the honour of our country, and cation of an agency of \$50,000, to take effect after not leave it to others to declare that we are compelled to adopt measures to sustain our favorite candidate by flattering and by courting another

> Mr. Tyler-I would spurn with the most indignant feelings, as much as the gentleman who last addressed you, any measure that would carry with it the idea of a degrading and huckster-ing procedure. With regard to his remarks on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, and the game which we have to play against, I expressly avow my preference, my individual preference of the stockholders, in Richmond, on or before the for this man above every other candidate. Are 1st May next, to signify their acceptance or rejectithen the other members prepared to express their opinions, and as individual citizens to declare who is the man of their choice.

tate.

I did not come here to express the opinions of present them-and it is sufficient to satisfy my mind on the subject if I have come here & made u myopinion respecting the man of my choice .-Should the ideas of some gentlemen for postponement prevail, we will then take the chances that are against you, and lose the strength of the Republican cause. Thus then, the single question recurs-do we feel ourselves prepared to act-do we feel that we are ready?-If game. Let us proceed determinately on this derstanding. As an individual, I have given valuable one, those who derived advantage from its my opinion, and am ready to act-and the only

Mr. Watkins of Goochland, observed, the difficulties were not such as might not be obviated and removed, without being detrimental to the Republican cause. I am prepared, he observed, tovote for the man who has been selec-

with a mind perfectly unsettled-I am desirous of promoting conciliation and unanimity. But the proper course appears to me to be that which is the one opposed to the proposition adduced by the gentleman from Augusta. The aspect of affairs abroad-the distraction there is within, ought to make us peculiarly cantious. It is true, there are five candidates before dent been more particularly agitated? It is because the question of the President is the all to which the public mind and the public opinion are peculiarly directed. Now, Sir, that small band—that little band of patriots, who met in the City of Washington—who have been goaded arrangement, if the Bank was in a situation to make Bank, had never exceeded twice the amount of its of the union by the advocates of other men and it, would prove beneficial to the stockholders. of other principles-appear to me to deserve the of other principles—appear to me to deserve the confidence of the nation—they have nobly performed their duty. They met at a crisis, and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis, and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis are a crisis and formed their duty. They met at a crisis are a crisis are a crisis and the crisis are a crisis are a crisis. formed their duty. They met at a crisis, and use for extension, and to make a specific approprinotes with specie; the heavy penalties that follows ation of that bonus to the wants of the University. novel in the history of our country. They apnovel in the history of our country. They appeared at a time that called to our recollection "the time that tried men's souls." They assembled, and in defiance of all opposition, nobly resolved to act for their county. They have

The members of the two Houses of the Virginia Legislature, convened again on Wednesday last, at 6 o'clock, in the Capitol, agreeably to their adjournment.

The meeting being organized, a motion was made and carried, that the names of the absentees on Saturday night should be called over, that they might have an opportunity of registering their names, with the names of the personwhom they preferred as President, and Vice President of the U. States .- And the following nembers accordingly answered to their names: Of the Senate-John B. Clopton, for Crawford as P. and Gallatin as V. P.

Of the House of Delegates:— George C. Dromgoole, Churchwell B. Oglesby, John C. Pollard, Robert Briggs, Richard Graves, Philip Thornton, for Crawford and Gal-

Wm. C. M'Allister, John D. Harvey, Henry E. Watkins, for Crawford and Macon. John Miller, Reuben Barton, for Crawford

and Cheves. John Everette, for Adams and Cheves. Richard M. Barton, for Adams and Jackson. Robert Kelly, for Adams and Gallatin. Wm. Delashmutt, for Clay and Gallatin.

Mr. John Marshall voted for Cheves for V. President; Mr. Loyall, for Gallatin as V. P., and Mr. Cocke of Amelia state; that on Saturday night his vote for V. P. had been erroneously set down to Gallatin, instead of Ma-

On moti n, the meeting proceeded to the nomination of Electors, and the following were ominated, viz.

1st District, William C. Hot of Norfolk 2d D. Dr. Charles H. Graves of Surry.

3d. John Cargill of Sussex. 4th. Mark Alexander, Senr. of Mecklen-5th. Gen. John Purnall of Prince Elward.

6th. Dr. James Jones of Nottoway. 7th. Major Charles Yancey, of Buckingham. 8th. Col. Joseph Martin of Henry. 9th. Col. Thomas M. Randolph of Albe

10th. Judge William Brockenbrough of Richmond.

11th. John T. Lomax of Fredericksburg. 12th. Col. Wm. Jones of Gl ucester. 13th. Robert Shields senr. of York.

14th. Col. Ellison Currie of Lancaster. 15th. Robert Taylor of Orange. 16th. Isaac Foster of Fauquier.

17th. Smith Slaughter of Jefferson. 18th. Wm. Armstrong of Hampshire. 19th. Archibald Rutherford of Rockingham.

20th. John Bowyer of Rockbridge. 21st. James Hoge of Montgomery. 22d. Andrew Russell of Washington. 23d. Joseph H. Samuels of Wood.

24th. William Marteney of Randolph.

On motien, the following persons were then ppointed the Central Corresponding Commitee. viz. John Coalter, John W. Green, Philip

Nicholas, John Robertson, Peter V. Daniel. Jerman Baker, Andrew Stevens e, Thomas Ritchie, William Munford, and Jasqueline B. Harvie.

The Meeting then appointed the county Co. esponding committees.

On motion the meeting came to a resolution authorizing the Central Committee to fill such vacancies in the Electoral Ticket, &c. as migh arise from death, unwillingness to act, or descre pancy between the sentiment of the commute Elector, &c. with that of this meeting.

And then on motion, the meeting adjourned

SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25. On motion of Mr. Dade, the Senate took up the Delegates, provided for an extension of the Charter to a period of six years, from June 1827, when the contemporaneously with the Bank of Virginia, whose Charter is likewise limited to 1833-and for the lo June 1827, at the town of Danville, in the county of Pittsylvania. In the Senate, it was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Dade, Chapman Johnson, Cabell, Clopton, Otey, Duncan and Page.

From this committee, the bill was reported with the following amendments, viz. Increasing the period of extension to fifteen years; exacting a bonus of \$ 50,000 to be paid on the 1st May, 1827, by the private stockholders, to be appropriated to the purchase of a Library and Apparatus for the University of Virginia: and requiring a general convention on of the terms upon which the Charter was extended.

Mr. HILL said, that he was, under any circummy constituents;-I did not come here to re- he was inclined, nevertheless, to make the bill as little objectionable as possible. If the bill did pass the Senate, he was in favor of annexing the payment of a bonus, as a condition of its renewal. He thought he better course to pursue, was, in the first place, to ascertain the sense of the Senate, as to the question of asking a bonus; and if they determined to equire one, subsequently to give it such a direction as would withdraw it from the operation of the general faw. If the Bank Charter was to be extended he was in favor of demanding a bonus-for if this we hesitate, it may be said we are playing a dead Bank is released from that demand, every Bank whose Charter hereafter expires, would claim a sisubject, and there can be no means of misun- milar exemption. If the banking privilege was a exercise, ought to pay for it-if without value, it question with others ought to be, if their opinions are matured, whether they can also decide.

would be wise policy to discontinue banks. To try the sense of the Senate, Mr. Hill then offered the following amendment: (Its substance may be inferred from the discussion which ensued.)

Mr. Hill said, it would be useless to fill the blanks in the amendment at this time, or before the sense of the Senate, on the question of extension, had been determined. The longer the Charter was extended, the larger, he thought, ought to be the bo-Mr. Thompson, of Fairfax—I have listened nus required A majority might be in favor of e with a mind perfectly unsettled—I am desirous specific appropriation, if not for the bonus. If a majority was in favor of a specific appropriation, there would be no difficulty, if his amendment prevailed in giving the bonus a specific direction. If both against a bonus and a specific appropriation of that onus, then the sense of the Senate will have been the select committee. If the Senate were in favor of both a bonus, and a specific appropriation of it, gentleman might be correct, and the real capital of of both a bonus, and a specific appropriation of it, both objects might be attained by amendments. If they wished the bonus to be paid in a gross sum, instead of by annuisy, that object could likewise be ef- that institution had created a sinking fund, for the fected in the same way. As to the payment of the purpose of replacing the capital which it had admit-bonus, in annual instalments, Mr. Hill said, if it would not prove equally serviceable to the Univer- whole capital might be reinstated by the period

pendently of the opinion they should give as to the direction which it should take. If the two objects were blended, gentlemen might be compelled to vote inconsistently, some being disposed to exact a bonus, who were yet unwilling to appropriate that bonus to

the University. course, which would soonest, and most certainly, arrive at the sense of the House. This object, he thought, could be accomplished in a more simple and direct mode, than the one proposed by the gentleman from King and Queen. The subject had been fairly discussed in the select committee, and had there assumed the shape of two distinct propositions: Shall there be a bonus asked? and what shall be the direction given it? Mr. C. asked if the sense of the Senate could not be as well ascertained by noving to strike out the appropriation of the bonuto the University, as in the mode pointed out by Mr. Hill? He thought that the mode suggested b would conduce to economise the time of the House. If the Senate determined to strike out the appropriation, its sense as to the other proposition might be obtained in a similar manner; if they refused to strike out, that would indicate their resolution to require a bonus. Mr. Cabell objected to the payment of the onus by instalments, as diminishin the appropriation. If it was paid in a gross sum, it would at once enable the University to go into extensive and successful operation, whilst it would in a very small degree, if at all, embarass the Bank, than the other mode.

Mr. CHAPMAN JOHNSON advocated the mode roposed by Mr. Cabell, for ascertaining the of the Senate on the two questions, of exacting a bones, and appropriating it to the University. If the Senate refused to strike it out, then its sense in favor of the specific appropriation would be clearly expressed-if it was stricken out, a new direction might be prescribed for the Bonus. Mr. J. moved to amend the amendment of the Select Committee, striking out the specified appropriation to the University

Mr. Hill repeated the objects which he proposed from his amendment and his conviction, that they would be best attained in that way.

Mr. Johnson believing that amendments could be offered with less hazard in committee of the whole. and alledging the great importance of the bill, and the necessity for maturing its details, moved to recommit it to a Committee of the whole, and that the Senate in Committee, proceed at once to take it into consideration.

This proposition was adopted, and Mr. Dade was called to the chair. Mr. Johnson said that this was but was ready to declare, that the public a course very rarely adopted by the Senate, and that since he had been a member of that body, it had only on two or three occasions, and those when Revenue bills were under consideration, and when they had no discretion but to reject or adopt, resorted to that mode of deliberation. On those occasions, the Senate without a very strict regard to Parliamentary rule, had moulded their proceedings to their wishes, and had attained their objects in the shape of resolutions-Mr. Johnson proposed to adhere to the example at this time, and with a view to test the sense of the Senate on the question of bonus or no bonus, moved to adopt the following resolution. That a bonus ought to be required.

This resolution was adopted, nem con: whereupon Mr. Johnson moved another Resolution as follows viz.

" That the sum paid by the Bank as a bonus, be applied to the purchase of a Library and Apparatus, for the University of Virginia." Mr. PAGE moved to amend the Resolution, by

striking out the words making a specific appropria-ation of the Bonus, and directing its appropriation "according to existing laws." (The general law would carry it of course to the Fund for Internal Im-Mr. Page's amendment was lost ayes 9, noes 12,

nd the Resolution adopted, without division. Mr. JOHNSON then offered a resolution to the ef-

ect, that the amount of the bonus, should be \$50,-Mr. Duncan was against the resolution. He

ought that the Senate had commenced at the wrong end, and that it was useless to settle the amount of the bonus, and to specify its appropriation, before the main question of extension, had been decided. If Mr. Johnson would therefore withdraw his resolution, he would offer one, which would test therefore misconceived by gentlemen. Mr. C. askthe sense of the Senate out his question. Mr. J. hav- ed if it was unreasonable that Danville should exing consented to :1:e course Mr. Duncan offered the following Resolution, "That it was inexpedient to extend the charter

for a longer period than six years." Mr. Hill moved to strike out 6 and insert 10-Lost without a division. The question was then taken on Mr. Duncan's resolution and carried in the negative ayes 8

Mr. Johnson renewed his Resolution which was adopted without a division. Mr. Johnson next moved the following resolu-

"That the whole bonus be paid on the 1st May next, or as soon thereafter as th

and Farmers' Bank were incorporated, they had tion of the valuable privilege of Banking. Besides been privileged to extend their issues to three times this privilege, the average amount of state deposits, the amount of their nominal capital. The General was \$145,000, which was more than an equivalent Assembly in their subsequent legislation, availing themselves of the progressive experience which the operation of Banking had afforded, had in relationto the North Western Bank & Bank of the Valley, limited their issues to twice the amount of their nominal capital. In addition to this, these last institutions circulating medium of the country; to expel by this, were required to transmit an annual statement of stances, opposed to the extension of the Charter, but or Cashier. He thought this a wise provision, and their situation, verified by the oath of the President that the annual exposition of the Farmers' Bank, should be rendered in the same way. Mr. Hill to

attain this, proposed the following amendment.
That after June 1827, the annual statements of the situation of the Farmers' Bank, shall be verified by the oath of the President or Cashier-and that after the same period, that institution shall not issue but \$1,296,000, beyond its actual capital, and amount

Mr. Hill entered into an elaborate examination of the situation of the Farmers' Bank—the debts which it owed on account of its notes in circulation, and the deposits which had been made in its vaults-the debts which were due to it, and its available funds in specie, the notes of other Banks, debts from other inks, stock, &c. From all these data, Mr. Hill drew the conclusion that the actual capital of the Far mers' Bank, instead of \$2000,000, was only 1,293,-000, and consequently that its circulation according to the course, the Legislature had pursued towards the North Western Banks, should be restricted to twice that sum. (We have no room at this time, for the interesting statements of Mr. Hill.) MR. JOHNSON, observed that the reason which

had induced the gentleman from King & Queen, to offer this amendment, was not applieable to a Bank located in the city of Richmond. The situation of the Banks in Richmond, was annually inspected by joint Committees of the G. Assembly. The North Western Banks could not be so inspected, and therefore it was, that their statements were required to be verified by the oaths of their officers. As to the scertained as to the amendment reported by limitation of circulation, the only care was not to would prove beneficial to the stockholders.

Mr. Braxton said, he felt compelled to vote for specie paying bank, there was a practical limita-

the difficulty which presents itself in so remarkable a degree to him, with regard to the nomination of a Vice President. When the Electer of the different candidates in public fair principles. If the Senate determined to require a bound, and have not been able to difficulty which presents itself in so remarkable about the senate determined to require a bound. He admitted that a liability to pay specie, was the best protection against excessive issues of bank paper; but this should not prevent us from exacting additional security against 7 to 12.

proved that the limitation proposed, would not em barass the Bank, or diminish its profit.

Mr. CABELL, did not perceive the necessity for the amendment. If he understood it, it was to alter that provision of the Charter, which empowers Mr. Canell said, he felt desirous to pursue that the Bank to issue to three times the amount of its Capital, to assimilate it in this respect, to the North Western Bank, and Bank of the Valley. He difimple and fered with the gentleman (Mr. H.) in his estimates to gentle- of the real Capital of the Farmers' Bank-Ho thought he had fallen into an error on that subject, and if necessary, he would at another stage of the debate develope its true condition, which he asserted to be much more favorable than it had been represented. But admit the hypothesis of that gentleman to be correct, and what purpose would the proposed restriction effect? If the gentleman admitted, had not heretofore transcended its limits, why apprehend such a consequence now? The gentleman from Augusta (Mr. J.) was right-the effectual restriction was liability to redeem with specie. The restriction which is incorporated in the Charters of our Banks, had been borrowed from the Bank of England, and was practically nominal only. It was considered by all experienced men as useless, who acknowledged the liability to pay specie, as restriction enough. He hoped that the Committee would not perplex itself with speculative investigations of the situation of the Bank, if it doubted its condition, the proper way was to appoint a Committee to examine The question on concurring in Mr. Hill's amend-

ment, was lost Ayes 3 .- Noes 17. Mr. JOHNSON rose to offer an amendment, which he believed of great importance. He did not expect by any canvass which he could give the subject, to afford any new light to it. It appeared to him however, to say the least of Banks, that they were already large enough, and extended far enough They already hold us sufficiently in their power, and controul our will, with sufficient authority. He meant not to charge them with exercising a corrupt influence, but as possessing that necessary and unavoidable influence, which deep public and private interest in their transactions necessairly produced. It was impossible to touch any of their proceedings, without making it a question, of personal and private interest to all. Mr. Johnson said that he had seen enough to be satisfied that it was not a very clear question, if they should be continued, or required in a reasonable time, to wind up their concerns. There was no man in the Commonwealth who had seen and felt their oppression. required them to wind up. With this conviction on the minds of all, was it a time to extend the Charter of this Bank, and to enlarge their influence by locating a branch or agency at Danville? Mr. Johnson expressed a hope, that that which was sought by the people of that place with so much avidity, might now prove a curse, and that the expected aliment might not be converted into poison-Mr. J. objected to the mode in which the condition of locating an agency at Danville had been extorted from the Stockholders. Their consent could not have been freely given to that condition. No alternative was allowed them, but submission to it. or a cessation of their Charter. It was the price of existence. They had accepted it, as would a traveller his life from the Highwayman, by giving for it, all that he had to give-Mr. Johnson con cluded, by moving to strike out the section establishing an agency at Danville.

Mr. CABELL said he regretted that the amendment had been proposed by Mr. Johnson. He considered the agency at Danville, the most valuable feature in the bill. What was its object? Not to large capital and a discretion in discounting, but a limited agency of \$50,000, which was to be located some years hence. It would be well if gentlemen would reflect on the difference between an agency, and an office of Discount and Deposit. The first was governed by Directors from the surrounding country, who might be interested to pursue an injurious policy; the other was managed by a single individual, subject in all things, to the controll of the Mother bank. The one was an expensive machinery, the other comprehended only the expence of employing one or two individuals. This was the first instance of its Introduction into the state, and it was pect this boon from the Legislature ? The General Assembly since 1801, had from time to time, chartered and rechartered Banks, and pushed their branches into all sections of the Commonwealth but this. Danville had made repeated applications either for a branch or an independent Bank. Every one had been rejected, and if this opportunity was neglected, he did not believe another would shortly occur. From the practice of the Legislature, he believed their policy to be, to diffuse the benefits of Banking, as the interests of their citizens required it. The gentleman from Augusta, thought the regulation as to Danville oppressive on the Stochholders; M. C. said it Richmond, and Muse. of the University may require." Carried without a division.

Stockholders would gladly embrace the alternative 2d Bal. 114 87 Mr. Hill said that when the Bank of Virginia of locating an agency at Danville, for a continuawere conferred on these institutions. They were allowed to make more than legal interest, to exergold and silver from the country, and seriously to affeet by the amount of their issues, the value of every mans' estate. The simple enumeration of these privileges, was sufficient to repel the idea of oppression in requiring them to locate an agency at Danville.

Mr. CLAIBORNE followed Mr. Cabell on the same side, and in a speech-whose length precludes us from publishing it in this day's paper.

After Mr. Claiborne concluded, the vote was taken to strike out the Danville agency-and it appeared there were 10 for and 10 against the proposition, when the Chairman voting in the negative the Senate determined to retain that feature of the

Mr. Johnson said, that he had been desirous to bring forward specific propositions in relation to the question of extension, but he was now sure they would be disagreed to, and that it would be unne essary. The vote just taken, convinced him, that the sense of the Senate was against him, in the great question of winding up. It had been near to his heart, to do something for the University. To this desire the good sense of our readers to corhe would sacrifice all but principle—but even for this he could not consent to an extension of the Charter of this Bank to 15 years.

Mr. J. said, that he had been willing to continue the Charter for three years, and direct them imme diately thereafter to wind up. The time in which this was to be done, he was willing to leave to them selves. But he would have required them at a fix d period to cease to contract debts---and to cease their discounts, avoiding on the one hand, oppression to the people, and on the other, all dilatorines which did not answer some valuable purpose .--- If this failed, he intended to have proposed an extension of fifteen years; and requiring them, within that period to wind up, by gradual curtailment and dis-tribution as the state of their finances, from time to time, allowed them to do. From the sense of the Senate, as discovered by the last vote, he perceived it unnecessary to offer either. He therefore moved that the committee rise, and report the amendments of the select committee, as amendments of the com-

On the question of the first amendment, (the bo nus and its appropriation.) Mr. Allen called for the aves and noes.

AYES .-- Holt, (Speaker,) Goodwyn, Clopton Chapman Johnson, Allen, Brown Ruffin, Wyatt, Dade, Pago, Duncan, Campbell, Hill, Cabell, Otey, NOES---Hoge and Thom--- 2.

On the question of extending the Charter 15 years, Mr. Hoge called for the ayes and noes. Mr. HILL moved to amend by striking out 15 and

Mr. Dane had hoped there would have been a general acquiescence in the sense of the committee

The question on extending the charther 15 years -carried ayes 12, nocs 8.

AYES-Holt (Speaker) Clopton, Chapman John-son, Brown Wyatt, Dade, Page, Campbell, Cabell, Otey, Claiborne, Rose, 12.

NOES-Goodwin, Allen, Ruffin, Hoge, Duncan Thom, Hill and Braxton, 8.

The question recurring on the 3d reading Mr. Hill moved to lay the bill on the table, to have a fuller house on the last vote : Mr. Cabell opposed it, and it was lost aves, 7, noes, 13,

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the following purport. That in the general meeting of the Stockolders in May next, to receive or to reject the terms offered by this bill, no Stockholder shall vote on any proxy executed previous to the 31st March next preg--carried without a division.

The bill having been read a 3d time, and the quesion recurring on its passage, on this question Mr. RUFFIN called for the ayes and noes. AYES .-- Holt (Speaker) Clopton, Brown, Wyatt,

Dade, Page, Thom, Campbell, Cabell, Otey, Claiborne, Rose, 12. NOES .- Goodwin, Chapman Johnson, Allen,

Ruffin, Hoge, Duncan, Hill, and Braxton, 8. (The Senate thus by a vote of 12 to 8. passed the bill, as reported from the Select Committee—extending the Charter 15 years, upon the condition of a Bonus of \$50,000 to the University—No general discussion occured as was expected, there being a

common disposition manifested to avoid it.) HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.
The House passed the bill to reduce into one act, the several acts concerning executions, and for the

relief of Insolvent debtors. Another bill with the same title, but with a different object, viz. to reduce Sheriffs' commissions from their present rate on executions, to two per cent. for the first three hundred dollars, and one cent. afterwards, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Chilton. This bill excited much discussion, in which Messrs. Chilton, Everett, Watkins, of P. Mand. Blackburn, Thompson of Fairfax, Mason, of South ampton, Winsten, Yancey, Colston, Mays of Greenbrier, Booker and Cabell took part. The remune-ration of Sheriffs, and the manuer in which they for the most part conduct themselves in office, was debated at large, and the mischiefs sought to be remedied by this bill, generally admitted to exist. It

was ultimately, however, on motion of Mr. Holle-man, postponed indefinitely, by the following vote, AYES.—Messis, Mann, Cocke, Booker, Garland, Crawford, Stuart, Colston, Robinson, Breckenridge, Taylor, Edgington, Patteson, of Buckingham, Yancey, Goggin, Campbell, Everett, junior, Laidley, M'Allister, Wilson of Campbell, Parker, Tyler, Car rington, of Charlotte, Harvey of Charlotte, Branch, Wynn, Ross, Colton, Muse, Brockenbrough, Fauntleroy, Payne, Strange, Gallaway, Snidow, Snith, Watkins of G. Bryce, jr. Hail, Mays of G. Kincaid, Carrington of H. Heiskell of H. King of Hampshire, Davis of Han. Van Meter, Selden, Burton, Bouldin, King of Henry, Holleman, Henley, Kirby, Slaugh ter, Harwood, Pollard of King and Queen, Carter, Bland, Maxwell, Winston, Daniel of Louisa, Thomas, Digges, Patterson of Mat. Jesse, Dunlep, Crockett, Edmundson, Rives of Nelson, Massie, Christian, Stephenson, Kelly, Lee, Thompson of Norfolk county, Betts, jr. Jones of Pendleton Dice, Gilliland, Sigler, Zinn, Ward, Woodhouse, Rives of P. George, Daniels, Carter of Richmond co. Bramham, Rutherford, Caldwell, Jesse of Russell, Rinker, Mason of Southampton, Briggs, Mason of Stafford, Daniel of Stafford, Crump, Velvin, Mason of Sussex. Peery, Fulton, Bradley, Friel, Jones of Y. Russell, Spooner,

Harvie of Richmond city-105. NOES-Messrs. Drummond, Gordon, Randolph, establish an office of Discount and Deposit with a large capital and a discretion in discounting, but a son, Hill, Turner, Wilson of Cum. Miller, Collier, Legrand, Valentine, Mayse of Bath, Blackburn, Thompson of Fairfax, Moore, Marshall, Holland, Sexton, Barton, Lewis of Gloucester, Oglesby, Maclin, Nevill, Kincheloe, Purdie, Reynolds, Hooe, Mc-Millan of Lee, Heiskell of Lee, Chilton, Stribling, Banks (Speaker,) Briggs of Madison, Newman, Alexander, Peete, Morgan, Haymond, Vass, Sherrard, Gustin, Murdaugh, Dunton, Faris, Davis of Orange, Mallory, Tatum, Hairston, Cabell, Witcher, Watkins of P. Edward, Dupuy, Colley, Foster, Matte-ney, Bowyer, White, Wilcox, Kilgore, Bare, George, Delashmutt, Russell of Tyler, Carey, Jones of War-Hungerford, Chapman, Loyall, Moody-72.

On motion of Mr. Haymond, the House then proceeded to execute the joint order of the day, having for its object the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice William Fleming, Esq. decensed.

DABNEY CARR, Esq. Chancellor of the Winches-

ter and Clarksburg District, was nominated by Mr. Sexton, supported by Messrs. Barton, Chilton, Mor-

gan and Edgington.
PULLIP P. BARBOUR, Esq. a Representative in Congress, was nominated by Mr. Yancey, supported by Messrs. Davis, of Orange, Gordon and Winston. WM. BROCKENBROUGH, Esq. a Judge of the General Court, was nominated by Mr. Christian, supported by Messrs. Davis, of Hanover, Harvie, of

Carr, Barbour. Brockenbrough, Scat'ng, 39 So that Dabney Carr, Esquire, was declared da-

ly elected. On motion of Mr. Colston, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill "Making provision for the sale of lots and lands vested in the Literary Fund, for the

non-payment of taxes." After some fime spent therein, the committee rose, and The House adjourned.

The proceedings of the House of De'egates for two days past have not been of a very interest-ing nature. Wednesday they were chiefly engaged in maturing the Penitentiary bill, and yesterday, they passed the bill, "prescribing the mode of selling lands forfeited to the Literary Fund."-Much local business was also done.

Errata. Mr. Rives of P. George voted for Mr. Cheves, and not for Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Hill, of the Senate for Mr. Gallatin, and not Mr. Cheves, as we stated-Mr. Cocke of Amelia voted for Mr. Macon and not Mr. Callatin.

THE CAUCUS.

We conclude the proceedings of the Richmond Caucus to-day, and acknowledge ourselves indebted to the Phenix, for the conclusion of Saturday night's debate. Some ridiculous errors appeared under this head, in our last which we rect. They were occasioned by our participation in the rites of the 22d.

.Mr. Garland's report on the Finances, in our

100,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 7 of 1,000 Dollars, ALL YET UNDRAWN IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY. Conen's Office, Richmond, February 27th, 1824. The CFFICIAL list of the 17th day's drawing of the Grand State Lottery is received at

COHEN'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

Main Street, opposite the EAGLE HOTEL, Richmond, Virginia, Where all tickets will be examined gratis.

On the opening of wheels the 25th of March, to §20; until which time, they may be had at the present price of

\$15.00 Quarters 7,50 | Eighths Warranted underson at

COHEN'S OFFICE. Full schemes of the state of the wheels may he had on application. Only 3 drawings to complete the Lottery.